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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): CANON KABUSHIKI KAISHA [JP/JP]; 3-30-2, Shimomaruko, Ohta-ku, Tokyo 146-8501 (JP).

(72) Inventor; and
(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): OGAWA, Miki

[JP/JP]; c/o CANON KABUSHIKI KAISHA, 3-30-2, Shimomaruko, Ohta-ku, Tokyo 146-8501 (JP).

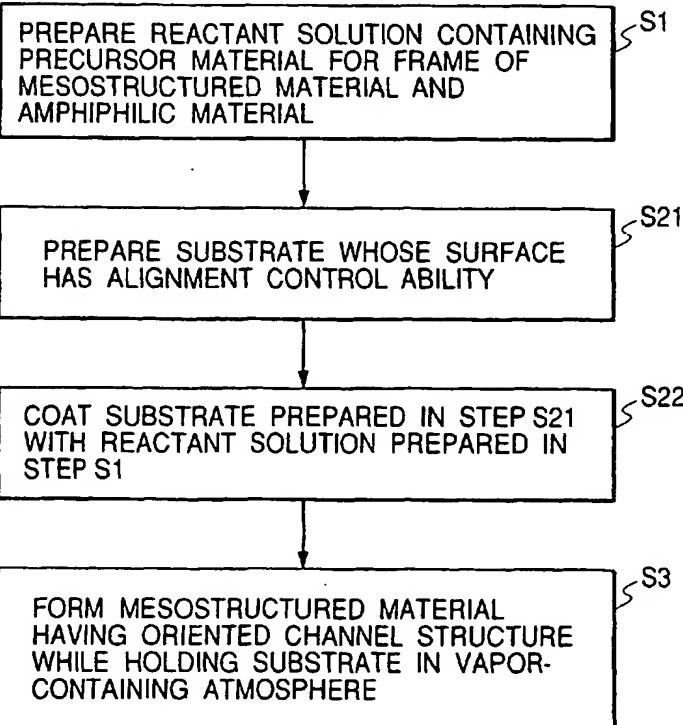
(74) Agents: OKABE, Masao et al.; No. 602, Fuji Bldg., 2-3, Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0005 (JP).

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(54) Title: MESOSTRUCTURED FILM, POROUS FILM AND THE METHOD OF PREPARING THE SAME



(57) Abstract: It is an object of the present invention to provide a method for preparing mesostructured film having oriented channel structure and which is applicable to preparing mesostructured metal oxide. It is also an object of the present invention to provide meso porous film containing non-silica metal oxide in pore wall and having rod-like pores uniaxially aligned. It is further an object of the present invention to provide method for preparing mesostructured film including the steps of: preparing a reactant solution containing a precursor material for frame of mesostructured material which contains metal oxide, and an amphiphilic material; coating the substrate whose surface has alignment control ability with the reactant solution; and holding the substrate which has been coated with the reactant solution in a vapor-containing atmosphere.

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DESCRIPTION

MESOSTRUCTURED FILM, POROUS FILM
AND THE METHOD OF PREPARING THE SAME

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TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a porous material used for catalysts, adsorbents or the like, and more particularly to porous inorganic oxide films 10 in which the tubular pores are uniaxially aligned and a method for preparing such a film.

BACKGROUND ART

Porous materials have been used in various 15 technical fields such as adsorption and separation.

Zeolites such as natural aluminosilicates or synthesized aluminosilicates, or metal phosphate are known as microporous materials.

Such materials are used for selective 20 adsorption, shape-selective catalytic reactions and molecular-sized reactors.

However, according to reported microporous crystal line materials, pore diameter are about 1.5 nm at the maximum. Therefore, a solid having a 25 larger pore size is demanded for adsorption and reaction of a bulkier compound which is not adsorbed on a micropore.

Silica gels, pillared clays or the like are known as the materials having the larger pores. However, pore size distribution of such a material is broad and the pore size can not readily be controlled.

5 In the above-mentioned background, two different methods have been developed at about the same time for synthesizing mesoporous silica having mesopores of a uniform size arranged in a honeycomb shape.

10 The mesoporous silica prepared by one of the methods is a material called MCM-41 which is synthesized by hydrolysis of silicon alkoxide in the presence of a surfactant (described in "Nature" vol. 359, page 710). The other is a material called FSM-15 16 which is synthesized by intercalation of an alkyl ammonium into the interlayer spaces of kanemite which is a kind of layered polysilicate (described in "Journal of Chemical Society Chemical Communication" vol. 1993, page 680).

20 In both of such materials, it is considered that a mesostructure of silica is controlled by a surfactant assembly which acts as a template.

Such materials are very useful as catalysts or adsorbents for a bulky molecules which can not enter 25 the pores of zeolite.

Mesoporous silica having such a regular porous structure is known to exhibit various macroscopic

morphologies, for example, thin films, fibers, fine spheres and a monoliths.

Because of the controllability of such macroscopic morphologies, mesoporous silica is 5 expected to be applied to functional materials such as optical and electronic materials in addition to catalysts and adsorbents.

Mesostructured materials have been reported with regard to not only silica but also various 10 materials such as a transition metal oxide, metal, sulfide and the like, and application to those materials is widely expected.

For example, as a method for preparing a mesostructured various inorganic oxides, preparation 15 of mesostructured ZrO_2 , TiO_2 , N_2O_5 , Ta_2O_5 , WO_3 , SnO_2 , HfO_2 , Al_2O_3 and SiO_2 are reported in "NATURE" vol. 396, page 152 (1998).

However, such methods provide mesostructured inorganic oxide films with random pore orientation.

20 Furthermore, if a currently known method for preparing a mesostructured silica thin film having a uniaxially aligned tubular pores is directly applied to other materials, uniaxially aligned tubular pores have not yet been obtained satisfactorily. Therefore, 25 a new development method has been demanded.

As described above, a material with which a thin film having an uniaxially aligned tubular pores

can be formed is currently limited to silica. Therefore, expansion to a material other than silica (non-silica materials) such as transition metal oxides, metals or sulfides has been eagerly demanded 5 so that a thin film having a mesostructure is widely used as a functional material.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

Therefore, according to the present invention, 10 there is provided a method for producing a porous film including the steps of: preparing a reaction solution containing a precursor material for a porous material which contains metal oxide, and an amphiphilic material; applying the reaction solution 15 onto a substrate having a capability of orienting an aggregate of the amphiphilic material in a predetermined direction; and forming the porous material having a plurality of the aggregates of the amphiphilic material oriented in the predetermined 20 direction while holding the substrate onto which the reaction solution has been applied in a vapor-containing atmosphere.

Also, there is provided a method for producing a porous film including the steps of: preparing a 25 reaction solution containing a precursor material for a porous material which contains metal oxide, and an amphiphilic material; applying the reaction solution

onto a substrate having a capability of orienting an aggregate of the amphiphilic material in a predetermined direction; forming the porous material having a plurality of the aggregates of the

5 amphiphilic material oriented in the predetermined direction while holding the substrate onto which the reaction solution has been applied in a vapor-containing atmosphere; and removing the amphiphilic material to form a pore.

10 Further, there is provided a porous film on a substrate, the porous film having a plurality of tube-shaped pores oriented in a predetermined direction and containing a metal oxide in its pore wall.

15

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a process chart illustrating a method for forming a mesostructured material in the present invention.

20 Fig. 2 is a schematic view illustrating an apparatus for preparing an LB film used in the present invention.

Fig. 3 is a schematic view illustrating a coating pattern of the reactant solution made in
25 example of the present invention.

Fig. 4 is a schematic view illustrating a pattern of a transparent thin film on a substrate

made in example of the present invention.

Fig. 5 is a process chart illustrating a method for forming a mesoporous material having hollow pores in the present invention.

5 Fig. 6 is a schematic view illustrating a film formed on a substrate in Example 4 of the present invention.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

10 Hereinafter, the present invention will be described by showing preferred embodiments.

(Embodiment 1)

A method for preparing a mesostructured inorganic oxide film according to the present 15 invention will be described with referring to Fig. 1.

Fig. 1 is a process chart illustrating a method for forming a mesostructured inorganic oxide in the present invention. In Fig. 1, a step S1 includes preparing a reactant solution containing a precursor material which forms a main frame of a mesostructure by hydrolysis and condensation, and an amphiphilic material; a step S21 includes preparing a substrate whose surface has alignment control ability; a step S22 includes coating the substrate whose surface has 20 alignment control ability with the reactant solution and a step S3 includes forming a mesostructured material having uniaxially aligned assemblies of the 25

amphiphilic materials while holding the substrate in a vapor-containing atmosphere.

By performing the steps S1 to S3, a mesostructured film is formed on the substrate.

5 The reason why such a structure is formed is because self-assembly of the amphiphilic material is promoted and a micelle (an assembly) which acts as a template is formed.

10 A mesostructured material having a highly ordered structure can be obtained by performing the step S3. Furthermore, a mesostructured film having oriented channel structure can be obtained by preparing a substrate whose surface has alignment control ability and forming the mesostructured film 15 on the substrate.

Furthermore, in the case where a tin-containing compound or the like is used as a precursor material, a mesostructured film containing a tin oxide crystal in a pore wall can be obtained by performing the step 20 S3.

In the present specification, the term "crystal" means a structure having a higher ordering compared to an amorphous material and includes a singlecrystal, a polycrystal and a monocrystal.

25 Hereinafter, each of the steps S1 to S3 will be described in detail. A mesostructured film having an oriented channel structure can be formed by a

preparing method according to the present invention. The mesostructured film formed on a substrate, produced by this method, contains an amphiphilic material such as a surfactant in the pore.

5 Furthermore, as shown in Fig. 5, a mesoporous film having an oriented channel structure can be formed by performing a step S4 to remove the amphiphilic material from the mesostructured film.

(Step S1: Preparation of reactant solution)

10 Initially, a reactant solution is prepared. The reactant solution contains: a precursor material for a frame of mesostructured material containing a metal oxide (hereinafter, merely referred to as "a precursor material"); an amphiphilic material; and a
15 solvent.

Preferred examples of the solvent for the reactant solution used in the present invention include an alcohol such as ethanol, methanol, propanol or butanol. However, the solvent is not limited thereto and any solvent capable of dissolving a precursor material and an amphiphilic material both of which will be described later can be preferably used.

20 A mixed solvent of two or more alcohols can
25 also be used.

In the case where a material such as titanium isopropoxide having a high reactivity with water is

used as a precursor material described later, when the solvent and the precursor material are mixed, a precipitate is intensively produced so there are possibilities that formation of a uniform film is 5 prevented. Therefore, it is desirable to remove water from the solvent as much as possible.

On the other hand, in the case where a material such as tin chloride which is relatively stable in a solution and which does not produce a precipitate 10 intensively is used as a precursor material, removal of water from a solvent is not necessarily required. Furthermore, a mixed solvent of water and alcohol, or water itself can be used as a solvent.

Optionally, an acid such as hydrochloric acid 15 or a base such as ammonium hydroxide can be appropriately added to adjust pH of the reactant solution or to control hydrolysis and condensation rates of a precursor material.

A precursor material and an amphiphilic 20 material are added to the solvent.

A mesostructured film according to the present invention contains a metal oxide. Examples of the metal include Ti, Zr, Nb, Ta, Al, Si, Sn, W and Hf. Especially, since tin oxide indicates semiconductor 25 characteristics, tin oxide is expected to be applied to an optical device, a gas sensor, or the like.

Accordingly, metal halide (e.g., chloride of

the above-mentioned metal) or metal alkoxide (e.g., isopropoxide or ethoxide of the above-mentioned metal) is suitable as a precursor material, and metal chloride is especially preferably used. However, the 5 precursor material is not limited thereto.

Furthermore, a mesostructured film containing a crystal in pore wall can be formed by using, for example, a precursor material of tin oxide.

In the case of forming a mesostructured film 10 containing a tin oxide crystal in a pore wall, tin or a tin compound such as a tin chloride (e.g., stannous chloride or stannic chloride), or a tin alkoxide (e.g., tin isopropoxide or tin ethoxide) can be used and stannic chloride is especially preferred. In the 15 present specification, the term "mesostructured material containing crystal in pore wall" includes, for example, the case where pore wall of a mesostructured material substantially contains microcrystal.

20 A surfactant is suitable as an amphiphilic material and a nonionic surfactant containing polyethylene oxide as a hydrophilic group is preferably used. However, the surfactant is not limited thereto.

25 The molecular length of the surfactant to be used is designed depending on desired pore size.

For example, polyoxyethylene (10) dodecylether

<C₁₂H₂₅(CH₂CH₂O)₁₀OH>, polyoxyethylene (10)
tetradecylether <C₁₄H₂₉(CH₂CH₂O)₁₀OH>, polyoxyethylene
(10) hexadecylether <C₁₆H₃₃(CH₂CH₂O)₁₀OH>, or
polyoxyethylene (10) stearylether <C₁₈H₃₇(CH₂CH₂O)₁₀OH>
5 is preferred for forming a mesostructure applicable
to the present invention. A pore size can be reduced
by reducing an alkyl chain length.

Furthermore, a pore size can be increased or
reduced by varying a polyethylene oxide chain length.

10 A pore having a larger size can be formed by
using a so-called triblock copolymer such as
HO(CH₂CH₂O)₂₀(CH₂CH(CH₃)O)₇₀(CH₂CH₂O)₂₀H.

Additives can be added to adjust size of
surfactant micelle.

15 A reactant solution can be prepared by
performing the above-mentioned steps.

(Steps S21 and S22: Coating substrate whose surface
has alignment control ability with reactant
solution.)

20 Next, the substrate whose surface has alignment
control ability is coated with reactant solution.

(step S22). Prior to describing this step, a step of
preparing the substrate whose surface has alignment
control ability (step S21) will be described.

25 (Step S21: Preparation of substrate whose surface has
alignment control ability.

It is preferable in this invention to use a

substrate which has regularity at an atomic level such as (110) plane of silicon single crystal and cleaved surfaces of mica and graphite. Since such substrates have intrinsic alignment control ability, 5 can be used without further treatment. General substrates such as a glass substrate can be employed in the present invention after a treatment to provide alignment control ability. Although the material of the substrate to which the treatment is applied is 10 not specifically limited, it is preferable that the substrate is stable under reactant solution. For example, silica glass, ceramics, resin and the like can be used.

An example of the treatment to provide 15 alignment control ability to above-mentioned general substrates is a forming of rubbing-treated polymer film (coating).

In this rubbing process, a polymer film on a substrate prepared by spin coating or the like is 20 rubbed with cloth. The rubbing cloth is generally attached around a roller (rubbing roller). The rubbing treatment is made by pressing the rotating rubbing roller on the polymer-coated substrate. In this invention, in place of the rubbing-treated 25 polymer compound film, a Langmuir-Blodgett film (LB film) can be used. As compared to the above-mentioned rubbing-treated polymer compound films, LB

films provide more uniform substrate surface although it takes a longer time to prepare LB films. In some cases, the rubbing process is associated with a problem of scratches depending upon the rubbing 5 conditions. By using an LB film, a substrate surface having considerably less defects can be obtained.

Because the coating process with a reactant solution, to be described later, is made for more uniform surfaces, structurally more uniform 10 mesostructured silica and mesoporous silica is obtainable. LB films are prepared by transferring a Langmuir monolayer that is developed on a water surface onto a substrate. By repeating the film deposition process, LB films with desired number of 15 layers can be formed.

The LB film in this invention intends to include a film consists of single-molecule lamination film of an LB film derivative which is formed by making an LB film formed on a substrate be subjected 20 to a process such as a heat treatment to change chemical structure while the layered structure is maintained.

A general method is used for preparing an LB film.

25 A general LB film preparation system is schematically shown in Fig. 1. Referring to Fig. 1, reference numeral 11 represents a water trough filled

with pure water 12. Reference numeral 13 represents a fixed barrier with an unrepresented surface pressure sensor. A monolayer 16 on the water surface is formed by dispensing solution of the target substance or precursor of the target substance onto the water surface between the variable barrier 14 and the fixed barrier 13. By moving the variable barrier 14, surface pressure is applied. The position of the variable barrier 14 is controlled by the surface pressure sensor so that constant surface pressure is applied while the film is transferred onto a substrate 15.

Pure water is supplied by unrepresented water supply and drain apparatus to keep the solution clean.

A recession is formed in the trough 11 and a substrate 15 is held at this position. The substrate can be moved up and down at a constant speed by an unrepresented translation apparatus. A film on the water surface is transferred onto the substrate when the substrate is dipped into the water and withdrawn from the water.

The LB film of the present invention is formed using such a system in which the substrate 15 is dipped into and withdrawn from the water one after another while a surface pressure is applied to a monolayer developed on the water surface.

The shape and the quality of the film are

controlled by surface pressure, speed of the substrate movement for dipping/withdrawing, and the number of layers. The optimum condition of the surface pressure during the LB film deposition is 5 determined from a surface area - surface pressure curve, and generally set to a value of several mN/m to several tens mN/m. The speed of the substrate motion is generally several mm/min to several hundreds mm/min.

10 The method described above is generally used as an LB film preparation method. However, the method of preparing an LB film employed in the present invention is not limited to that. For example, a method using a sub-phase water flow can also be used.

15 As a material for an LB film used in the present invention, a polymer compound such as polyimide is preferably used. However, the material is not specifically limited and any material achieving a satisfactory orientation can be used.

20 A polyimide LB film can be prepared by a method described in, for example, "Applied Physics Letters" vol. 61, page 3032.

As described above, a substrate whose surface has alignment control ability is prepared by the step 25 S21.

(Step S22: Coating the substrate prepared in Step S21 with reactant solution)

Next, the substrate prepared in the step S21 is coated with reactant solution.

The coating can be performed in the air or in a nitrogen or argon containing atmosphere. Furthermore, 5 a step S22 can be performed in an oxidation atmosphere or in a reducing atmosphere containing hydrogen.

Preferably, the reactant solution (especially the solvent thereof) on the substrate is dried after 10 the step S22 prior to proceed to a step S3. For example, it is preferable that the step S3 be performed subsequent to a solvent drying step in which the solvent is dried at a temperature in the range of 25°C to 50°C and at a humidity of 10% to 30% 15 after the step S22.

Furthermore, it is desirable that the humidity and the temperature be not suddenly but gently varied when proceeding from the solvent drying step to the step S3. The humidity and the temperature are gently 20 varied by a method varying the humidity and the temperature smoothly with humidity gradient or temperature gradient or stepwise.

Any well known coating method can be employed for the method of coating the substrate with reactant 25 solution. For example, cast coating, spin coating, dip coating, spray coating or the like can be used. Other methods can also be used so long as they can

coat the substrate with the reactant solution.

Dip coating is convenient because it affords facile coating in a short time. According to this method, a substrate is dipped into a reactant 5 solution and subsequently withdrawn from it, affording the formation of a highly uniform coating. The coating amount, i.e., the thickness of the thin film to be formed, can be controlled, for example, by a substrate withdrawing speed.

10 The spin coating method is useful for preparing a film having a uniform thickness. The spin coating method includes dropping the reactant solution onto the substrate and spinning the substrate to uniformly coat the substrate with the reactant solution thereon.

15 A coating amount, which corresponds to the thickness of a thin film to be formed, can be controlled by varying the spinning speed of the substrate.

20 Generally, the film is thin if the spinning speed is fast and the film is thick if the spinning speed is slow.

Furthermore, a mesostructured film in a desired pattern can be prepared on a substrate by selectively coating the substrate with the reactant solution using an inkjet method, a pen lithography method or 25 the like.

For example, the pen lithography method is useful for making a continuous pattern such as a line

shape. In this method, the reactant solution is used like ink and a line is drawn by coating with the solution from a penpoint. The width of a line can be freely varied in the order of from μm to mm by 5 varying the shape of the pen, the motion speed of the pen or the substrate, the rate of the reactant solution supply to the pen, or the like.

Any desired pattern such as a straight line or a curved line can be drawn. Furthermore, it is 10 possible to make two-dimensional pattern by overlapping the spread of the reactant solution which the substrate was coated with.

On the other hand, the inkjet method is much useful for drawing an uncontinuous pattern such as a 15 dot pattern. In this method, the reactant solution is used like ink and a constant volume of the solution is ejected as a droplet from an inkjet nozzle.

A line pattern or two-dimensional pattern can 20 be drawn by overlapping the spread of the reactant solution which the substrate was coated with.

Currently, since a amount of a single droplet by the inkjet method is controllable in a several pl (picoliters) scale, the method is advantageous in 25 making an extremely fine dot pattern. Therefore, the inkjet method is advantageous for patterning a fine dot shape.

Furthermore, according to those coating methods such as the pen lithography method and the inkjet method, a desired pattern can be easily determined by using a computer system such as CAD.

5 Therefore, in the case where various patterns are formed on various substrates, the above-mentioned methods are especially advantageous in view of productivity compared to a conventional photolithographic patterning. This is because the 10 above-mentioned methods are not required to change a photomask depending on a pattern to be formed.

As described above, the substrate is coated with reactant solution by the step S22.

(Step S3: Holding the substrate which has been coated 15 with reactant solution in a vapor-containing atmosphere)

Next, a step of holding a substrate which has been coated with a reactant solution in a vapor-containing atmosphere to form a mesostructured film 20 will be described.

Hydrolysis and condensation rates of a precursor material can be controlled and structured ordering of an assembly of an amphiphilic material is improved, by controlling temperature and humidity.

25 Therefore, the temperature and humidity can be controlled depending on reactivity of the precursor material to be used, characteristics of the

amphiphilic material, or the like. For example, the humidity is preferably controlled so that a relative humidity is in the range of 40% to 100%. If the relative humidity is less than 40%, a highly ordered 5 mesostructured material is hardly obtained or very long holding time is required in the step S3.

Furthermore, even in the case of the 100% relative humidity, it is preferred that the substrate be held in a vapor phase not in water.

10 Furthermore, excessive temperature rise causes extremely rapid condensation. As a result, a uniform thin film may be hardly formed.

15 On the other hand, if the temperature is too low, an evaporating rate of a solvent is reduced. As a result, it takes much time for preparing a thin film.

20 Therefore, the temperature of the atmosphere improving structural ordering of an assembly of an amphiphilic material is preferably room temperature to 100°C.

The temperature and the humidity in the step S3 may be constant or varied. For example, the temperature and the humidity can be controlled so that the above-mentioned temperature and humidity 25 ranges are included in at least a part of the constant or varying temperature and humidity ranges.

Furthermore, it is possible to vary a pore size

by varying the above-mentioned temperature. A pore size is large if the temperature is raised and a pore size is small if the temperature is reduced.

Furthermore, the holding time is appropriately 5 determined depending on reactivity of the precursor material to be used, temperature and humidity.

In addition, it is preferred that water contained in the reactant solution on the substrate be dried after the step S3.

10 The water drying step may be a drying at room temperature or a heat drying. However, the water drying step is not specifically limited so long as water contained the reactant solution on the substrate is reduced. For example, preferably used 15 method is holding a substrate in an atmosphere in which a temperature is controlled in the range of 25°C to 100°C and a humidity is controlled in the range of 10% to 30%.

Furthermore, it is desirable that the humidity 20 and the temperature be not suddenly but gently varied when proceeding from the step S3 to the water drying step. The humidity and the temperature are gently varied by a method of varying the humidity and the temperature smoothly with humidity gradient or 25 temperature gradient or stepwise.

A highly ordered mesostructured material is prepared through the step S3. Since the substrate

having alignment control abilities used mesostructured film with uniaxially aligned mesopores can be formed.

Furthermore, a mesoporous film having hollow pores uniaxially aligned can be formed by performing 5 a step S4 (described later) to remove the amphiphilic material.

In the present invention, the thickness of the mesostructured film after being subjected to the step S3 is possibly 0.01 μm to several μm or ten and 10 several μm .

For example, in the case of using the dip coating method, a thin film having a thickness of 0.2 μm to 3 μm can be prepared. In the case of using the cast coating method, a thin film having a thickness 15 of 2 μm to 10 μm can be prepared. Needless to say, the thickness is not limited thereto.

Furthermore, in accordance with International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC), porous materials are classified into microporous materials 20 each having a pore diameter of 2 nm or less, mesoporous materials each having a pore diameter of 2 to 50 nm, and macroporous materials each having a pore diameter of 50 nm or more.

In the present invention, as described above, 25 the pore diameter can be appropriately varied by the surfactant or a treatment temperature. Especially, a large effect is expected for forming a mesostructure

and a mesoporous material each having a larger pore diameter than that of a microporous material.

Generally, a mesostructured material means a material which has pores filled with a certain 5 material such as surfactants and a material which has hollow pores. A mesoporous material means a material having hollow pores. In the present specification, the materials are defined similarly.

Furthermore, in the present invention, it is 10 possible to produce a mesostructured material containing a metal oxide crystallites in pore wall.

Next, crystallites in pore wall will be described.

For example, in the case where tin compound 15 which is precursor material for tin oxide is used as precursor material, the tin compound or intermediate derived from the tin compound and surfactant are self-organized with each other, and assemblies of the surfactant form micelles to act as template of pore 20 in the reactant solution on the substrate, thereby preparing a mesostructure.

Then, by performing the step S3 for holding the substrate in an atmosphere under controlled temperature and humidity ordering of the 25 mesostructure is significantly improved.

Furthermore, it is possible to prepare mesostructured tin oxide film having oriented channel

structure by an effect of a substrate whose surface has alignment controllability.

In addition, the inventors of the present invention have found that a mesostructured film 5 having crystallites in pore wall could be obtained by performing the above-mentioned step S3.

Hereinafter, description will be made of preferred conditions of an atmosphere to prepare mesostructured tin oxide film containing a 10 microcrystal in a pore wall (in the step S3).

The humidity in the above-mentioned step S3 is in a saturated vapor-containing atmosphere or 40% or more, preferably 60% or more, and still more preferably 70% or more.

15 The temperature in the above-mentioned step S3 is 15°C or more and 100°C or less, and preferably in the range of 25°C to 60°C.

According to the present invention, mesostructured material containing metal oxide 20 crystallites in pore wall can be obtained by performing the step S3 at a low temperature of 100°C or less as described above while it is containing surfactant in the pore and maintaining highly ordered structure.

25 As another method for forming crystal, a method of calcination at a high temperature such as 400°C is reported in "NATURE" vol. 396, page 152 (1998).

However, such a method is not preferred because there is a high possibility that such high temperature calcination deteriorates structural ordering of the material.

5 Furthermore, a surfactant is decomposed and removed by such high temperature calcination.

The fact that a surfactant is held in a pore like a mesostructured material of the present invention containing a crystallites in pore wall is 10 preferable in terms of strength of the structure.

It is also possible to provide a function by using a surfactant having such a function or by having a surfactant and a functional material coexist in a reactant solution.

15 Here, the term "function" means, for example, a function providing conductivity by irradiation with light.

The inside of the pore wall may be entirely or partially crystallized. However, if a desired 20 function appears, the inside may be in a polycrystal or microcrystal state.

The crystallite size in a pore wall of a mesostructured material that contains a metal oxide can be varied by controlling the humidity and 25 temperature in the step S3. It is also possible to promote crystallization by extending the holding time in the step S3.

Needless to say, a surfactant can be removed or the amount thereof can be reduced after a pore wall is crystallized.

For example, a general method such as 5 ultraviolet radiation, oxidative decomposition by ozone, extraction with a supercritical fluid or extraction with a solvent described in a step S4 later is applicable.

A mesostructured film containing a metal oxide 10 and having oriented channel structure can be formed by performing the above-mentioned steps S1 to S3.

Furthermore, in the present invention, a step S4 of removing surfactant micelle as template present in the pore of the mesostructured material may 15 further be included to prepare mesoporous film.

(Step S4: Removal of surfactant)

As a method for removing a surfactant, a general method such as extraction with a supercritical fluid or a solvent is used.

20 Removal of a surfactant by calcinations is also a generally used method and the surfactant is almost entirely removed from mesostructured material.

However, this method has a possibility that ordering of mesostructure may be lowered or a restriction that 25 a substrate having resistance against calcinations must be used.

A mesoporous film can be prepared on a

substrate made from a material having no resistance against calcinations by using extraction with a solvent, although entire (100%) removal of a surfactant is hardly achieved.

5 In addition to the above-mentioned methods, another method such as removal by UV radiation or removal by O₃ is applicable.

As described above, a main point of the present invention is to prepare mesostructured film having 10 oriented channel structure. Such a film is obtained by coating the substrate whose surface has alignment control ability with reactant solution and holding the substrate in an atmosphere under controlled temperature and humidity to control hydrolysis and 15 condensation rates and to allow the assembly of the amphiphilic material acting as a template to be uniaxially aligned by an effect of the alignment control ability of the substrate.

(Mesostructured metal oxide film)

20 A mesostructured material according to an embodiment of the present invention is a mesostructured metal oxide (especially, non-silica oxide) film having substantially oriented rod-like pore structure.

25 A rod-like pore in the present invention includes a cylindrical shape, a polygonal pole similar thereto, and a distorted shape having, for

example, an elliptic cross section.

A pore diameter means a size of a pore, that is, a cross-sectional diameter in the case where the pore has a cylindrical shape. In the case where the pore 5 has a polygonal pole shape, a pore diameter means one obtained by multiplying by two the distance between the center of the pore and the vertex thereof. However, in this case, the polygon can be substantially regarded as a circle and the pore 10 diameter can be considered to be the diameter of the circle.

In order to quantitatively evaluate the alignment of the meso-channels in the mesostructured thin film, an in-plane x-ray diffraction analysis was 15 made.

This method measures an in-plane rotation angle dependence of the x-ray diffraction intensity of (110) plane that is perpendicular to the substrate surface, and provide the information about the 20 direction of the channel alignment and its distribution, as described in "chemistry of Materials", Vol. 11, p. 1609.

If at least 60% of the pores are oriented within the range of -40° to +40° in the distribution 25 of the channel alignment as a result of the above-mentioned evaluation method, the pores are regarded as being substantially uniaxially aligned.

Here, the film includes not only a continuous film but also a patterned film in which a film-shaped structured material is arranged in a fine pattern such as a line pattern, or a dot pattern.

5 Furthermore, a mesostructured material according to the present invention preferably contains a transition metal (especially, tin).

Especially, a mesostructured material containing tin oxide is capable of providing a 10 mesostructured film containing crystal in pore wall. The crystallized tin oxide is expected to have conductivity.

Furthermore, it is also possible to provide a mesostructured material containing crystallites in 15 pore wall while maintaining surfactant in pore and having highly ordered structure.

Two steps (i.e., removal of a surfactant and incorporating functional material) can be omitted by using a method of holding a functional material in a 20 pore by providing a surfactant held in the pore with functionality or having a surfactant and a functional material coexist at the time of preparing a mesostructured material. As a result, there arises no concern of collapse of the mesostructure due to 25 the removing process or the like.

(Another embodiment)

Application examples of the meso porous film

described in the above-mentioned embodiment will be described.

Application examples of the meso porous film include a filter for selecting or adsorbing various 5 materials, or a sensor.

Examples

Hereinafter, the present invention will be described in more detail by showing examples.

However, the present invention is not limited to 10 those examples, and a material, a reaction condition and the like can be freely modified so long as a mesostructured inorganic oxide film having a similar structure is obtained.

(Example 1)

15 In this example, a mesostructured metal oxide film having uniaxially aligned channel structure was prepared by using stannic chloride as precursor material and silicon monocrystal (110) surface as a substrate whose surface has alignment control 20 ability.

Initially, 1.0 g of polyoxyethylene (10) stearylether $\langle C_{18}H_{37}(CH_2CH_2O)_{10}OH \rangle$ was dissolved in 10 g of ethanol and the solution was stirred for 30 minutes. Then, 2.9 g of stannic chloride was added 25 thereto and the mixture was stirred for an additional 30 minutes to prepare a reactant solution.

Then, the surface of an n-type silicon (110)

substrate having a volume resistivity of 1 to 2 $\Omega \cdot \text{cm}$ was treated with an HF solution to remove an oxide.

The pre-treated silicon (110) substrate was coated with the reactant solution by the dip coating 5 method.

A withdrawing speed was 2 mm/sec.

The substrate which had been coated with the reactant solution was held in an environmental test apparatus capable of controlling humidity and 10 temperature in the air.

In the environmental test apparatus, conditions varied as follows: holding the substrate at 40°C/20%RH for 10 hours, raising humidity at 1%/minute, holding the substrate at 40°C/80%RH for 5 15 hours, lowering humidity at 1%/hour, and then holding the substrate at 40°C/20%RH.

As a result, a thin film was prepared on the substrate. The film was uniform and transparent without any crack.

20 Next, the thin film prepared on the substrate was subjected to an X-ray diffraction analysis. As a result, a strong diffraction peak assigned to the (100) plane of hexagonal structure was observed at lattice distance of 4.9 nm. Therefore, it was 25 confirmed that rod-like pore structures were formed substantially parallel to the substrate.

The mesostructured film was subjected to an in-

plane X-ray diffraction analysis to quantitatively evaluate alignment of the mesochannel in the mesostructured film.

As a result of the in-plane X-ray diffraction analysis, it was found that the mesostructured film prepared in this example had uniaxially aligned channel structure with the alignment distribution of about 68°, estimated from a value of the full-width-at-half-maximum of the diffraction profile.

As described above, it was confirmed that a mesostructured tin oxide film having a uniaxially aligned channel structure can be prepared on a substrate by a method according to the present invention.

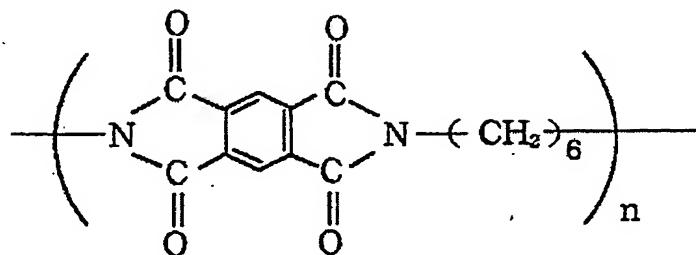
15 (Example 2)

In this example, a mesostructured metal oxide film having uniaxially aligned channel structure was prepared by using stannic chloride as a precursor material and a glass plate on which rubbing-treated polymer thin film has been formed as a substrate whose surface alignment control ability.

Initially, the same reactant solution as a reactant solution prepared in Example 1 was prepared.

Next, the glass plate was cleaned by acetone, isopropanol and pure water, and the surface thereof was cleaned in an ozone producing apparatus. Then, an NMP solution of polyamic acid A was applied onto

the glass plate by a spin coating method and was baked at 200°C for 1 hour to convert into the polyimide A having the following structure:



5

The entire film on the glass plate was subjected to a rubbing treatment along one direction in accordance with conditions as shown in Table 1 below.

10 Table 1

Rubbing conditions for polyimide A

Cloth material	Nylon
Roller diameter (mm)	24
Depression (mm)	0.4
Rotation Speed (rpm)	1000
Stage speed (mm/min)	600
Repetition	2

Then, the substrate was coated with the reactant solution by a dip coating method.

A withdrawing speed in the dip coating was 2
15 mm/sec.

The substrate which had been coated with the reactant solution was held in an environmental test apparatus capable of controlling humidity and temperature in the air.

5 In the environmental test apparatus, conditions varied as follows: holding the substrate at 40°C/20%RH for 10 hours, raising humidity at 1%/minute, holding the substrate at 40°C/80%RH for 5 hours, lowering humidity at 1%/hour, and then holding
10 the substrate at 40°C/20%RH.

As a result, a thin film was prepared on the substrate. The thin film was uniform and transparent without any crack.

Next, the thin film prepared on the substrate
15 was subjected to an X-ray diffraction analysis. As a result, almost the same results as in Example 1 were obtained, and it was confirmed that the method of the present invention provided the mesostructured tin oxide thin film was having rod-like pore structure.

20 Furthermore, the thin film prepared on the substrate was subjected to an in-plane X-ray diffraction analysis. As a result of the in-plane X-ray diffraction analysis, it was found that the mesostructured film prepared in this example had
25 uniaxially aligned channel structure with the alignment distribution of about 50°, estimated from a value of the full-width-at-half-maximum of the

diffraction profile.

Therefore, those results confirmed that mesostructured tin oxide film having a uniaxially aligned channel structure could be prepared on a 5 substrate by the method according to the present invention.

(Example 3)

In this example, mesostructured metal oxide thin film having a uniaxially aligned channel 10 structure was prepared by using stannic chloride as precursor material and substrate on which an LB film of polyimide A was formed as a substrate whose surface has alignment control ability.

Initially, a reactant solution similar to that 15 prepared in Example 1 was prepared.

The glass substrate was cleaned by acetone, isopropanol and pure water, and the surface thereof was cleaned in an ozone producing apparatus.

Next, polyamic acid A and N,N- 20 dimethylhexadecylamine were mixed in a molar ratio of 1:2 to produce N,N-dimethylhexadecylamine salt of polyamic acid A.

The salt was dissolved in N,N-dimethylacetamide to prepare a 0.5 mM solution and the solution was 25 dropped onto a water surface in an LB film producing apparatus kept at 20°C.

A mono layer formed on the water surface was

transferred to the substrate at a dipping speed of 5.4 mm/min while being applied with a constant surface pressure of 30 mN/m.

After an LB film consists of 30 layers of 5 polyamic acid alkylamine salt was formed on the substrate, the substrate was baked at 300°C for 30 minutes under a flow of nitrogen gas, thereby forming an LB film of polyimide A.

Transformation of polyamic acid to polyimide 10 through dehydration ring closure and desorption of alkylamine were confirmed by infrared spectroscopy.

Next, the substrate was coated with the reactant solution by a dip coating method in the same manner as in Example 1.

15 A withdrawing direction of the substrate in the dip coating was set perpendicular to the movement direction of the substrate in forming an LB film.

The substrate which had been coated with the reactant solution was held in an environmental test 20 apparatus capable of controlling humidity and temperature in the air.

In the environmental test apparatus, conditions varied as follows: holding the substrate at 40°C/20%RH for 10 hours, raising humidity at 25 1%/minute, holding the substrate at 40°C/80%RH for 5 hours, lowering humidity at 1%/hour, and then holding the substrate at 40°C/20%RH.

As a result, a thin film was prepared on the substrate. The film was uniform and transparent without any crack.

Next, the thin film prepared on the substrate 5 was subjected to an X-ray diffraction analysis. As a result, almost the same results as in Example 1 were obtained, and it was confirmed that the method of the present invention provided the mesostructured tin oxide thin film was having rod-like pore structure.

10 Furthermore, the thin film prepared on the substrate was subjected to an in-plane X-ray diffraction analysis. As a result of the in-plane X-ray diffraction analysis, it was found that the mesostructured film prepared in this example had 15 uniaxially aligned channel structure with the alignment distribution of about 52°, estimated from a value of the full-width-at-half-maximum of the diffraction profile.

As described above, it was confirmed that 20 mesostructured tin oxide film having uniaxially aligned channel structure could be prepared on a substrate by the method according to the present invention.

(Example 4)

25 In this example, mesostructured tin oxide film having a uniaxially aligned channel structure was produced by using stannic chloride as precursor

material, substrate on which rubbing-treated polymer thin film has been formed as substrate whose surface has alignment control ability and spin coating method as a coating method with reactant solution.

5 Initially, a reactant solution the same as a reactant solution prepared in Example 1 was prepared.

Then, as shown in Fig. 6, rubbing-treated polymer thin film 62 was prepared on the surface of the substrate 61 in the same manner as in Example 2.

10 Then, the substrate was coated with the reactant solution by a spin coating method.

The spin coating was carried out at a spinning speed of 2,000 rpm for 20 seconds.

15 The substrate which had been coated with the reactant solution was held in an environmental test apparatus capable of controlling humidity and temperature in the air.

20 In the environmental test apparatus, conditions varied as follows: holding the substrate at 40°C/20%RH for 10 hours, raising humidity at 1%/minute, holding the substrate at 40°C/80%RH for 5 hours, lowering humidity at 1%/hour, and then holding the substrate at 40°C/20%RH.

25 As a result, a thin film was prepared on the substrate. The thin film was uniform and transparent without any crack or the like being recognized.

Next, the thin film prepared on the substrate

was subjected to an X-ray diffraction analysis. As a result, almost the same results as in Example 1 were obtained, and it was confirmed that the method of the present invention provided the mesostructured tin 5 oxide thin film having a rod-like pore structure 63 oriented substantially parallel to the substrate 61 as shown in Fig. 6.

Furthermore, the thin film prepared on the substrate was subjected to an in-plane X-ray 10 diffraction analysis. As a result of the in-plane X-ray diffraction analysis, it was found that the mesostructured film prepared in this example had uniaxially aligned channel structure with the alignment distribution of about 50°, estimated from a 15 value of the full-width-at-half-maximum of the diffraction profile.

Therefore, those results confirmed that mesostructured tin oxide film having uniaxially aligned channel structure could be prepared on 20 substrate by the method according to the present invention.

(Example 5)

In this example, a pattern of a mesostructured tin oxide film having a uniaxially aligned channel 25 structure was prepared by using stannic chloride as precursor material, substrate on which a rubbing-treated polymer thin film has been formed as

substrate whose surface has alignment control ability, and pen lithography method as coating method with reactant solution.

Initially, reactant solution similar to that 5 prepared in Example 1 was prepared.

Then, rubbing-treated polymer thin film was formed on the surface of the substrate in the same manner as in Example 2.

Then, as shown in Fig. 3, the substrate 21 was 10 coated with the reactant solution by pen lithography method to form pattern 22 of the reactant solution.

Conditions of the pen lithography were as follows: a pen orifice of 50.0 μm , a substrate motion speed of 2.5 cm/sec, and the reactant solution supply 15 rate of 4.0 cm/sec.

The substrate which had been coated with the reactant solution was held in an environmental test apparatus capable of controlling humidity and temperature in the air.

20 In the environmental test apparatus, conditions varied as follows: holding the substrate at 40°C/20%RH for 10 hours, raising humidity at 1%/minute, holding the substrate at 40°C/80%RH for 5 hours, lowering humidity at 1%/hour, and then holding 25 the substrate at 40°C/20%RH.

As a result of observation of the treated substrate, it was confirmed that a transparent,

continuous, and uniform thin film was formed only at areas which was coated with the reactant solution by a pen lithography method, as shown in Fig. 3.

The substrate on which the patterned 5 transparent thin film was prepared was subjected to an X-ray diffraction analysis in the same manner as in Example 1. As a result, almost the same results as in Example 2 were obtained, and it was confirmed that the method of the present invention provided the 10 mesostructured tin oxide thin film having a rod-like pore structure.

Furthermore, as for the in-plane X-ray diffraction analysis, almost the same results as in Example 2 were obtained. As a result, it was 15 confirmed that the method according to the present invention provide mesostructured tin oxide film having uniaxially aligned channel structure which could be formed on any desired area of a substrate in any desired pattern.

20 (Example 6)

In this example, a pattern of mesostructured tin oxide film having a uniaxially aligned channel structure was prepared by using stannic chloride as precursor material, substrate on which rubbing- 25 treated polymer thin film had been formed as substrate whose surface has alignment control ability and an ink-jet method as an coating method with reactant solution.

Initially, a reactant solution similar to that prepared in Example 1 was prepared.

Then, rubbing-treated polymer thin film was formed on the surface of the substrate in the same 5 manner as in Example 2.

Then, as shown in Fig. 3, the substrate was coated with the reactant solution by the inkjet method in the same manner as in Example 5.

The substrate on which the reactant solution 10 had been coated with was held in an environmental test apparatus capable of controlling humidity and temperature in the air.

In the environmental test apparatus, conditions varied as follows: holding the substrate at 15 40°C/20%RH for 10 hours, raising humidity at 1%/minute, holding the substrate at 40°C/80%RH for 5 hours, lowering humidity at 1%/hour, and then holding the substrate at 40°C/20%RH.

As a result of observation of the treated 20 substrate, it was confirmed that a transparent, continuous, and uniform thin film was formed only at areas which was coated with the reactant solution by the ink jet method, as shown in Fig. 4.

The substrate on which the patterned 25 transparent thin film was prepared was subjected to an X-ray diffraction analysis in the same manner as in Example 1. As a result, almost the same results

as in Example 2 were obtained. Therefore, it was confirmed that the method of the present invention provided the mesostructured tin oxide thin film having a rod-like pore structure.

5 Furthermore, as for the in-plane X-ray diffraction analysis, almost the same results as in Example 2 were obtained. As a result, it was confirmed that the method according to the present invention provide mesostructured tin oxide film
10 having uniaxially aligned channel structure which could be formed on any desired area of a substrate in any desired pattern.

(Example 7)

In this example, mesostructured tin oxide film
15 having uniaxially aligned channel structure and having pore wall containing microcrystal was prepared by using stannic chloride as a precursor material, substrate on which rubbing-treated polymer thin film has been formed as substrate whose surface has
20 alignment control ability, and dip coating method as an coating method with reactant solution.

Initially, a reactant solution similar to that prepared in Example 1 was prepared.

Then, rubbing-treated polymer thin film was
25 formed on the surface of the substrate in the same manner as in Example 2.

Next, the substrate was coated with the

reactant solution by a dip coating method.

A withdrawing speed in the dip coating was 2 mm/sec.

The substrate on which the reactant solution had been applied was held in an environmental test apparatus capable of controlling humidity and 5 temperature in the air.

In the environmental test apparatus, conditions varied as follows: holding the substrate at 10 40°C/20%RH for 10 hours, raising humidity at 1%/minute, holding the substrate at 40°C/80%RH for 150 hours, lowering humidity at 1%/hour, and holding the substrate at 40°C/20%RH.

As a result, a thin film was formed on the 15 substrate. The thin film was uniform and transparent without any crack.

Next, the thin film prepared on the substrate was subjected to an X-ray diffraction analysis. As a result, a strong diffraction peak assigned to the 20 (100) plane of hexagonal structure was observed at lattice distance of 4.6 nm. Therefore, it was confirmed that rod-like pore structures were formed substantially parallel to the substrate.

Furthermore, the thin film formed on the 25 substrate was subjected to an in-plane X-ray diffraction analysis. As a result of the in-plane X-ray diffraction analysis, it was found that the

mesostructured film prepared in this example had uniaxially aligned channel structure with the alignment distribution of about 50°, estimated from a value of the full-width-at-half-maximum of the 5 diffraction profile.

Furthermore, the thin film formed on the substrate was subjected to X-ray diffraction analysis for thin film measurement. As a result, clear peaks were observed at $2\theta = 26.6^\circ$, 33.9° , 51.7° , which are 10 assigned to SnO_2 Cassiterite. This means that there exists microcrystal in pore wall while the mesostructure is maintained.

Also, the full-width-at-half-maximum of the diffraction profile in the range of $2\theta = 21^\circ$ to 31° 15 were estimated. Then, the average crystallite size L was calculated by a Scherrer method to be 2 nm. The Scherrer equation is as follows:

$$L = 0.9\lambda/B\cos\theta$$

As a result of the above-mentioned evaluation, 20 it was confirmed that the method according to the present invention provided mesostructured tin oxide film having uniaxially aligned channel structure and pore wall containing microcrystals.

(Example 8)

25 In this example, mesostructured metal oxide film having uniaxially aligned channel structure was prepared by using stannic chloride as precursor

material, substrate on which rubbing-treated polymer thin film has been formed as substrate whose surface has aligned control ability and dip coating method as coating method with reactant solution. Furthermore, 5 mesoporous tin oxide thin film having uniaxially oriented pore structure was prepared by removing surfactant.

Initially, 1.0 g of triblock copolymer HO(CH₂CH₂O)₂₀(CH₂CH(CH₃)O)₇₀(CH₂CH₂O)₂₀H was dissolved in 10 10 g of ethanol and the solution was stirred for 30 minutes. Then, 2.9 g of stannic chloride was added thereto and the mixture was stirred for an additional 30 minutes to prepare reactant solution.

Then, rubbing-treated polymer thin film was 15 formed on the surface of the substrate in the same manner as in Example 2.

Next, the substrate was coated with the reactant solution by a dip coating method. A withdrawing speed in the dip coating was 1 mm/sec. 20 The substrate on which the reactant solution had been coated with was held in an environmental test apparatus capable of controlling humidity and temperature in air.

In the environmental test apparatus, conditions 25 varied as follows: holding the substrate at 40°C/20%RH for 10 hours, raising temperature and humidity to 50°C /90%RH gradually for 1 hour, holding

the substrate at 50°C/90%RH for 5 hours, lowering temperature and humidity to 40°C/20%RH for 1 hour again, and holding the substrate at 40°C/20%RH.

As a result, a thin film was formed on the 5 substrate. The thin film was uniform and transparent without any crack.

Next, the thin film prepared on the substrate was subjected to an X-ray diffraction analysis. As a result, a strong diffraction peak assigned to the 10 (100) plane of hexagonal structure was observed at lattice distance of 7.8 nm. Therefore, it was confirmed that rod-like pore structures were formed substantially parallel to the substrate.

Furthermore, the substrate on which the tin 15 oxide mesostructure thin film was formed was put in a muffle furnace and heated to 300°C to be calcined in air.

Significant difference was not observed between the property such as uniformity or transparency of 20 the thin film after calcination and that before calcination.

It was confirmed by infrared spectroscopy that organic substance derived from the surfactant did not remain in the sample after the calcination.

25 Next, the thin film after the calcination was also subjected to an X-ray diffraction analysis. As a result, a strong diffraction peak was observed at a

lattice distance of 5.0 nm, and it was confirmed that a channel structure was maintained after the calcination though vertical shrinkage of the periodic structure were observed, and that mesoporous tin 5 oxide thin film was formed.

Furthermore, the thin film after the calcination was subjected to an in-plane X-ray diffraction analysis. As a result, it was found that the mesoporous thin film prepared in this example had 10 uniaxially aligned pore and the alignment distribution of about 70°, estimated from a value of the full-width-at-half-maximum of the diffraction profile.

As a result of the above-mentioned result, it 15 was confirmed that the method according to the present invention provided uniform and continuous mesoporous tin oxide thin film having uniaxially aligned pore structure on substrate.

As described above, according to the preparing 20 method of the present invention, mesostructured film containing metal oxide and having oriented channel structure can be prepared.

Furthermore, according to the present invention 25 mesostuructured film containing tin oxide has uniaxially aligned rod-like pores and is expected to be applied to electronic device, optical device and various other uses.

CLAIMS

1. A method for producing a mesostructured film film comprising the steps of:

5 preparing a reaction solution containing a precursor material for mesostructured film which contains a metal oxide, and an amphiphilic material;

10 applying the reaction solution onto a substrate having a capability of orienting an aggregate of the amphiphilic material in a predetermined direction;

15 and

15 forming the mesostructured film having a plurality of the aggregates of the amphiphilic material oriented in the predetermined direction while holding the substrate onto which the reaction solution has been applied in a vapor-containing atmosphere.

20 2. A method for producing a mesostructured film according to claim 1, wherein the precursor material contains tin.

25 3. A method for producing a mesostructured film according to claim 1, wherein the precursor material is a metal chloride.

4. A method for producing a mesostructured film according to claim 1, wherein the amphiphilic

material is a surfactant.

5. A method for producing a mesostructured film according to claim 1, wherein the step of forming the
5 mesostructured film having a plurality of aggregates of the amphiphilic material oriented in the predetermined direction is performed at a temperature of 100°C or less.

10 6. A method for producing a mesostructured film according to claim 1, wherein the step of forming the mesostructured film having a plurality of aggregates of the amphiphilic material oriented in the predetermined direction is performed at a relative
15 humidity in a range of from 40% to 100%.

7. A porous film on a substrate, comprising a plurality of tube-shaped pores oriented in a predetermined direction and containing a metal oxide
20 in a pore wall of the porous film.

8. A porous film according to claim 7, the porous film comprising tin oxide in the pore wall.

25 9. A porous film according to claim 7, wherein the tube-shaped pores are mesopores each having a pore diameter of from 2 nm to 50 nm.

10. A porous film according to claim 7, wherein the pores hold an aggregate of an amphiphilic material.

5 11. A porous film according to claim 7, wherein at least 60% of the tube-shaped pores are oriented within a range of -40° to +40° in an orientation direction distribution as measured by an in-plane X-ray diffraction analysis.

10

12. A porous film according to claim 7, wherein the substrate has a capability of orienting the aggregate of the amphiphilic material in the predetermined direction.

15

13. A porous film according to claim 12, wherein the substrate having the capability of orienting the aggregate of the amphiphilic material in the predetermined direction is a substrate on the 20 surface of which a polymer compound film provided with anisotropy has been formed.

14. A porous film according to claim 12, wherein the substrate having the capability of 25 orienting the aggregate of the amphiphilic material in the predetermined direction is a monocrystal substrate having such an orientation that an atomic

arrangement at a surface of the substrate has two-fold symmetry.

15. A porous film according to claim 14,
5 wherein the monocrystal substrate is of the (110)
surface of silicon monocrystal.

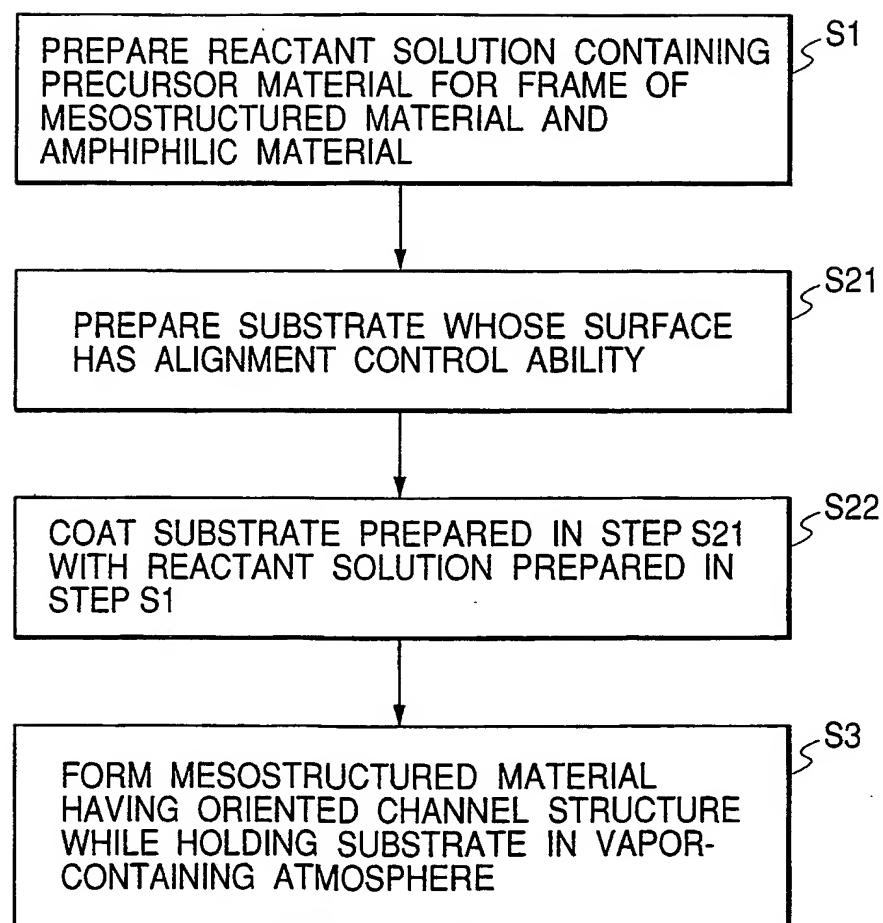
16. A porous film according to claim 12,
wherein the substrate having the capability of
10 orienting the aggregate of the amphiphilic material
in the predetermined direction is a substrate on the
surface of which a polymer compound film provided
with anisotropy or a Langmuir-Blodgett film of a
polymer compound has been formed.

15

17. A method for producing a porous film
comprising the steps of:

preparing a reaction solution containing a
precursor material for a porous material which
20 contains a metal oxide, and an amphiphilic material;
applying the reaction solution onto a substrate
having a capability of orienting an aggregate of the
amphiphilic material in a predetermined direction;
forming the porous material having a plurality
25 of the aggregates of the amphiphilic material
oriented in the predetermined direction while holding
the substrate onto which the reaction solution has

been applied in a vapor-containing atmosphere; and
removing the amphiphilic material to form a
pore.

FIG. 1

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FIG. 2

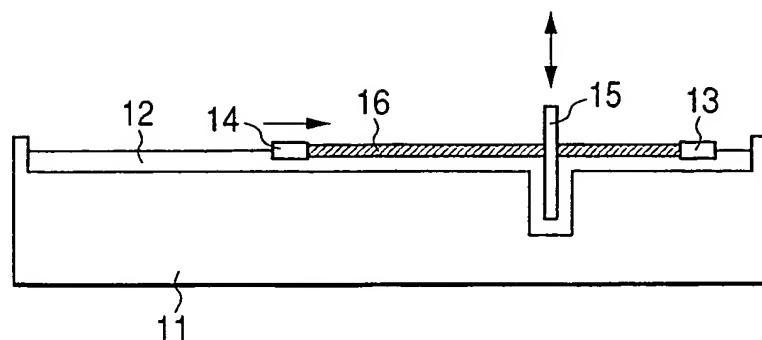


FIG. 3

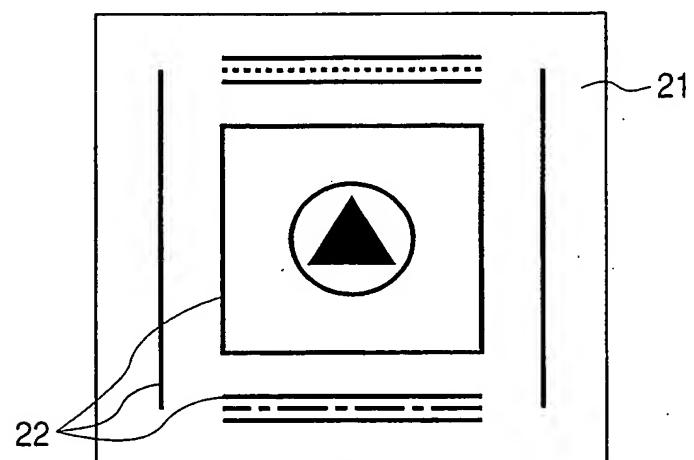


FIG. 4

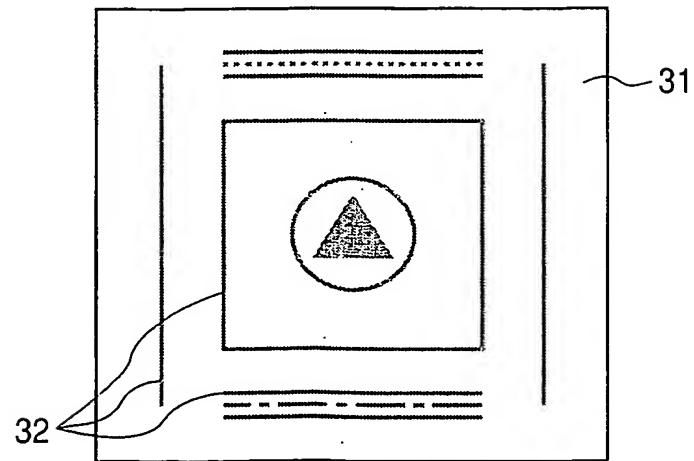
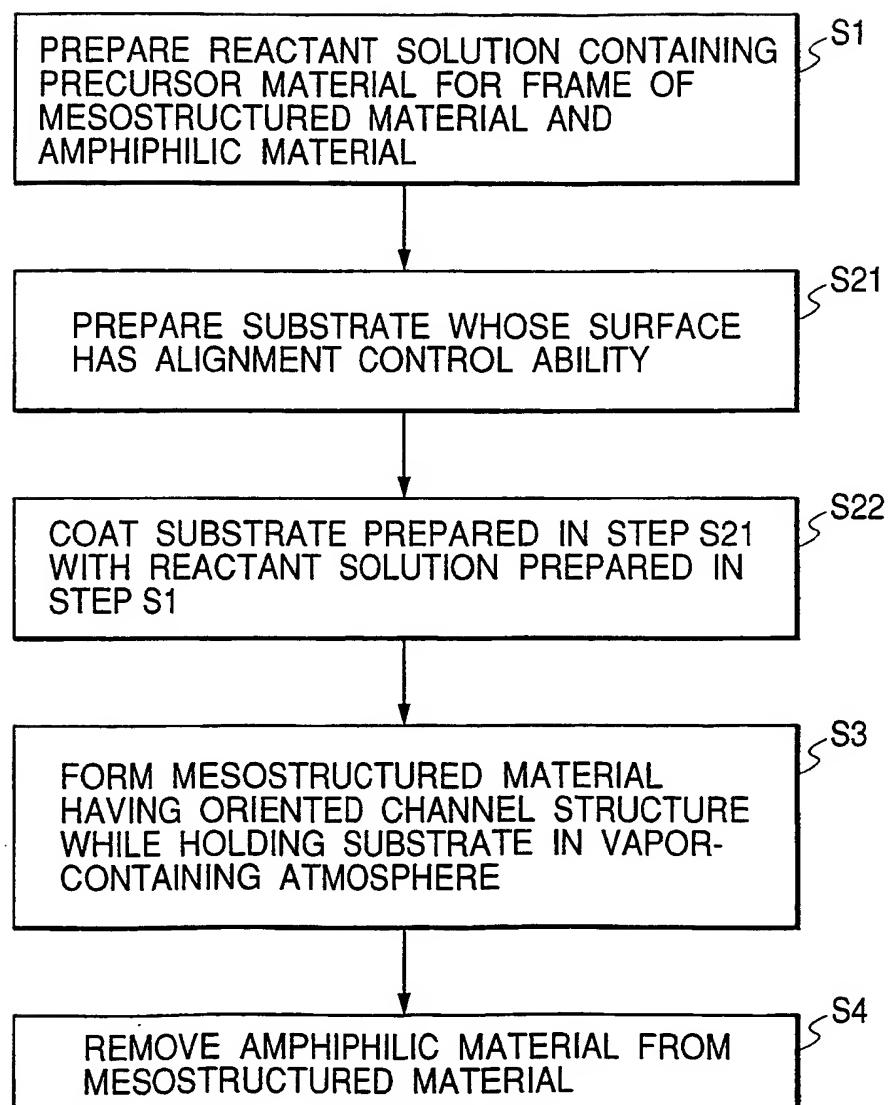
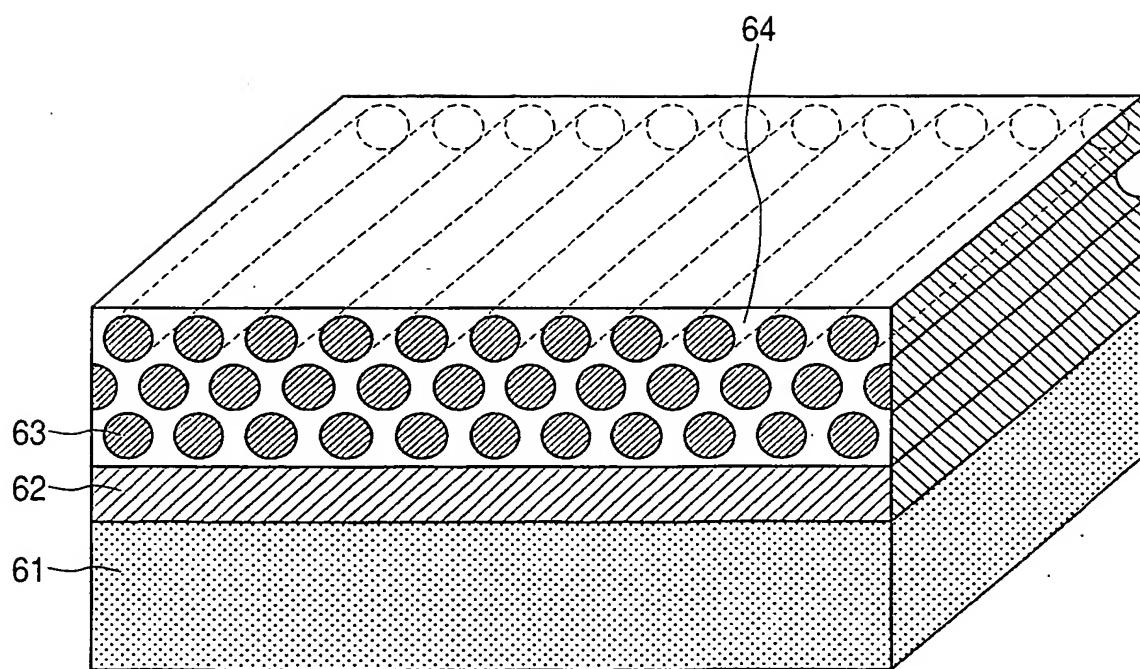


FIG. 5

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FIG. 6



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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): CANON
KABUSHIKI KAISHA [JP/JP]; 3-30-2, Shimomaruko,
Ohta-ku, Tokyo 146-8501 (JP).

(72) Inventor; and

(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): OGAWA, Miki
[JP/JP]; c/o CANON KABUSHIKI KAISHA, 3-30-2,
Shimomaruko, Ohta-ku, Tokyo 146-8501 (JP).

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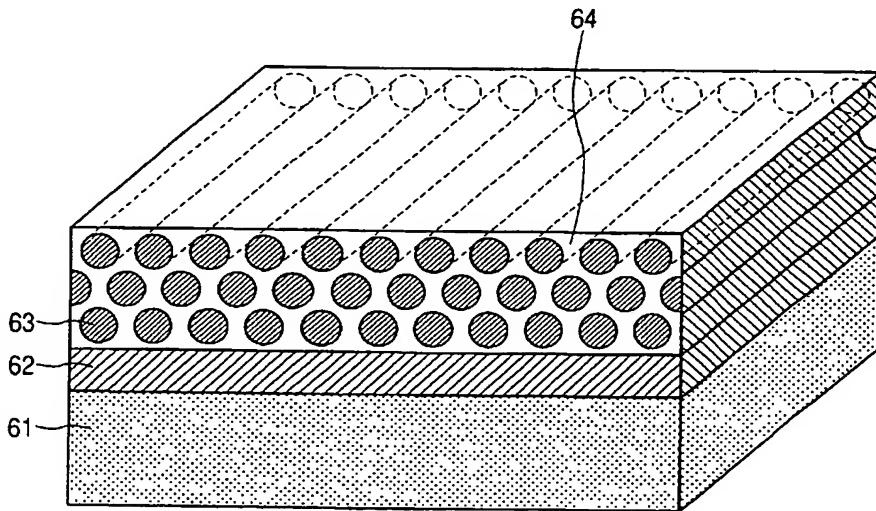
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(54) Title: MESOSTRUCTURED FILM, POROUS FILM AND THE METHOD OF PREPARING THE SAME



(57) Abstract: It is an object of the present invention to provide a method for preparing mesostructured film having oriented channel structure and which is applicable to preparing mesostructured metal oxide. It is also an object of the present invention to provide meso porous film containing non-silica metal oxide in pore wall and having rod-like pores uniaxially aligned. It is further an object of the present invention to provide method for preparing mesostructured film including the steps of: preparing a reactant solution containing a precursor material for frame of mesostructured material which contains metal oxide, and an amphiphilic material; coating the substrate whose surface has alignment control ability with the reactant solution; and holding the substrate which has been coated with the reactant solution in a vapor-containing atmosphere.



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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/JP 03/10215

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER	
IPC 7	C23C18/12 B05D1/20 B05D1/18 B05D5/12 B05D3/10
	B05D1/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C23C B05D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, PAJ, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 6 387 453 B1 (BRINKER C JEFFREY ET AL) 14 May 2002 (2002-05-14) column 1, line 11 - column 2, line 29 column 3, line 2 - column 5, line 37; figures 1,2,7	1,4-6,17
Y	US 6 251 280 B1 (DAI SHENG ET AL) 26 June 2001 (2001-06-26) column 1, lines 31-42 column 3, lines 57-62 column 4, line 55 - column 6, line 7	2,3
Y	----- -/-	2,3

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
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- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
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"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

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Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Thanos, I

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/JP 03/10215

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2002/034626 A1 (BIRNBAUM JEROME C ET AL) 21 March 2002 (2002-03-21) page 2, paragraph 22 - page 3, paragraph 26 examples 1,2 page 4, paragraph 48 -----	1
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 2000, no. 26, 1 July 2002 (2002-07-01) & JP 2001 261326 A (ASAHI KASEI CORP), 26 September 2001 (2001-09-26) abstract figures 1-3 -----	1,4
A	WO 99/47570 A (UNIV ROCHESTER) 23 September 1999 (1999-09-23) page 20, line 23 - page 23, line 30; example 6 -----	1,4,5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/JP 03/10215

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. Claims Nos.: because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. Claims Nos.: because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:

3. Claims Nos.: because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.

2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

1 - 6, 17

Remark on Protest

The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. claims: 1-6, 17

This invention is directed to a method a of producing a (porous) mesostructured film on a substrate by applying a reaction solution comprising an amphiphilic material which can be ordered in a certain orientation on the substrate and act as surfactant template for the growth of the mesostructured film (which preferably comprises tubular, oriented mesopores), wherein, as special technical feature, the method involves holding the solution-coated substrate in a vapour atmosphere (in a controlled fashion) allowing for the amphiphilic material to aggregate in a predetermined direction

2. claims: 7-12,14,15

This invention is directed to a porous mesostructured film comprising tube-shaped pores on a suitable substrate (e.g. a Si monocrystal) containing a metal oxide in pore wall of the porous film (the porous film not necessarily having been produced by a method according to claims 1-6 or 17, yet possibly accommodating an aggregate of an amphiphilic material with the pores), wherein as special technical feature(s) are identified specific structural or material properties of the film embracing its nature (SnO₂) and/or degree of orientation of the tube-shaped pores (-40° to + 40°).

3. claims: 13, 16

This invention is directed to a porous mesostructured film comprising tube-shaped pores on a suitable substrate (e.g. a Si monocrystal) containing a metal oxide in the pore walls of the porous film (the porous film not necessarily having been produced by a method according to claims 1-6 or 17, yet requiring the pre-formation of aggregates of an amphiphilic material on the substrate), wherein the special technical feature is considered to reside in the specific pre-treatment of the substrate by applying a polymer or a Langmuir-Blodgett film thereupon (as an alternative to the use of a monocrystal, cf. Invention 2) so as to promote orientational organisation of the amphiphilic material used as template material for growing the porous mesostructured film.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/JP 03/10215

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date		Patent family member(s)		Publication date
US 6387453	B1	14-05-2002	NONE			
US 6251280	B1	26-06-2001	NONE			
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